

SAINT CATHERINE OF SIENA

naturally, Charles declared that he must wait for more information before proceeding further in the recognition of the new Pope. At Avignon itself there was division ; two of the six cardinals, Anglico de Grimoard (as might have been expected from his past career) and the Cardinal of Pamplona, were unwilling to renounce allegiance to the man whom their colleagues at Rome had at first announced as Pope, and they even wrote to bid the custodians of Sant' Angelo surrender. But in August, a Franciscan friar, who had been confessor to the French Queen, came from Anagni with the formal declaration of the invalidity of Urban's election ; Charles accepted it, and wrote to the Queen of Naples assuring her of the applause of the world and of his own gratitude, if she would take the part of the cardinals and be the defender of the Church.¹ A little later, the Bishop of Farma-gosta and Fra Niccolo da San Saturnine, the Dominican master of the Sacred Palace, arrived at Avignon on their way to Paris, with letters to the King, the Parliament, and the University. The six cardinals now definitely made common cause with their colleagues. At Paris, on September 13, the general assembly of the clergy of France decided that more information was needed, and advised the King not to commit himself. The latter, however, had already made up his mind; he had offered his aid to the cardinals at Fondi; and there can be little doubt that, although he did not at first publicly adhere to him, the second claimant to the papacy could fairly claim to have accepted the papal tide with his full approval, *cum tuo suffragio*^ as he wrote a few months later.² The new conclave was held in the palace of the Count of Fondi, on September 20. The three Italians wished the election to be effected by way of compromise, the whole to be put into the hands of six cardinals, including themselves as three. This was negatived. Cardinal Corsini, as dean of the Sacred College, should have nominated a candidate, but he excused himself ; upon which the Cardinal of Limoges proposed the Cardinal of Geneva, who was unanimously elected. The three Italians

abstained

¹ Text of letter in Valois, I. p. 99 ».

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from

2 Valoia, I. pp. 107, 108.